SEPTEMBER 2, 1775. THE NUMBER 1256.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

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*From the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

*To* GENERAL BURGOYNE.

SIR,

IN an attempt to anſwer your letter to General LEE, it would be ungenerous not to take notice of the politeneſs you have diſcovered in every part of it. While we condemn your reaſoning as a politician, and your conduct as a ſoldier, we are forced to acknowledge that we are charmed with your virtues and accompliſhments as a Gentleman.

The deſign of this letter is not to enter into a controverſy with you concerning the right of the Britiſh Parliament to bind the colonies. The ſubject has been exhauſted in a number of pamphlets and ſpeeches that have never been anſwered. I beg leave only to remark, that your definition of the unlimited power of the Britiſh Parliament reſembles the Athenaſian creed in more things than it's ſound. It tranſcends the comprehenſion of our reaſon, and like other myſteries which have lately been revealed at St. James's, it is entirely an article of faith. You have forgotten the origin of the Britiſh conſtitution, as well as the extent and local circumſtances of the empire, or you would never have attempted to reduce ſuch an article to practice. You have forgotten too the moſt ſhining events in the hiſtory of the empire. The execution of King Charles I. the baniſhment of James II. and the unequalled ſucceſſes of the laſt war, were all brought about before the inauſpicious revelation was given of the ſupremacy of Parliament.

We wonder that you ſhould inſinuate your ignorance that the preſent diſpute between Britain and the colonies is about the right of taxation. "Subſtantial revenue" was the watch-word, when Lord North let ſlip the dogs of war upon us in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament. You, Sir, were a witneſs and a ſupporter of his Lordſhip's motion for a revenue, and you well know that the tyrannical acts which preceded it the year before were intended only to prepare for it.

It is the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation to charge the colonies with aiming at independence upon the Crown of Britain. Our Sovereign, it is true, has divided his dominion over us with a venal Parliament. He has eſtabliſhed popery and arbitrary power over the greateſt part of our continent. He has torn away our charters; and, after all, has anſwered our petitions for a redreſs of our grievances with fleets and armies. But what returns have his colonies made for ſuch treatment? They have not diſſolved their allegiance to him; they have not proclaimed him a traitor, nor imprecated the fates of King Charles and King James upon him. "Though inſulted and abuſed (to uſe their own words*) they wiſh for reconciliation; though defamed as ſeditious, they are ready to obey the laws; and though charged with rebellion, they will cheerfully bleed in defence of their Sovereign, in a righteous cauſe." In a word, the loyalty of the American colonies reſembles the piety of the Roman Catholicks, and has always increaſed in proportion to the degrees of their diſtance and ignorance of the power which governs them. They believe (in the language of their conſtitution) that "our King can do no wrong." They have conſtantly charged all his original guilt upon Lord Bute, and all his actual tranſgreſſions upon the preſent Miniſtry.

The "deluded people of America" have already experienced ſome of the heavieſt calamities which you ſay *now* impend them. Our rulers have ſent famine and ſword among us. Earthquakes and peſtilence it is true are in the liſt of national calamities; but theſe, we thank God, do not derive their commiſſions from the Britiſh Parliament.

Allow me now, Sir, from the ſame national ſympathy that dictated your concern for the people of America, to add, that the people of Great Britain know little of the calamities which impend them. The honour of your arms has received a ſtain which no future victories will ever be able to wipe away. A few undiſciplined peaſants have defeated and chaſed 2000 of your beſt troops twenty miles in four hours. An army of *poltroons without a ſingle quality neceſſary to form ſoldiers*, and armed with nothing but *ruſty firelocks and broomſticks*, have confined 10,000 veteran Britiſh ſoldiers, with three of their moſt experienced Generals, to a few acres of ground, and have obliged them to ſubmit to all the hardſhips of a ſiege. Happy would it be for Britain if her calamities ended here, for her ſafety can only be purchaſed by the infamy and deſtruction of her army! I do not anticipate among her calamities the tumbulence of a revolution of Kings, or Miniſters. I believe with you that not only a Majority in the Houſe of Commons, but that the bulk of the nation are againſt the claims of America, and I predict, from theſe melancholy facts, that they are both ripening themſelves for that deſpotiſm they are endeavouring to force upon the colonies. I beg leave to turn your attention for the preſent to another object. France and Spain have not yet digeſted their loſſes in the laſt war. It is to no purpoſe for our Sovereign to adminiſter to his Parliaments the annual opiate of the pacific diſpoſitions of thoſe kingdoms in his ſpeeches. It is to no purpoſe to obtain promiſes of neutrality or aſſiſtance from foreign Ambaſſadors. I bluſh for the credulity of our Court in relying ſo much upon national faith, after having rewarded Dalrymple and Johnſon ſo liberally for exploding the phantoms of patriotiſm and liberty from the world. Allow me to inform you, Sir, from good authority, that France and Spain are fomenting the preſent diſpute between Britain and the colonies. We know that they are ready to open their ports to our ſhips. We know that they have aids of all kinds at our our ſervice if we require them. We know too as much of their enmity to freedom and proteſtantiſm as our fellow ſubjects in Britain; but if ſubjection or ſlavery are to be our portion, we ſhall chooſe rather to receive them from the hands of an old enemy than an old friend. And ſhould this be the caſe, will not Britain awaken too late from her deluſion? The proſtituted pen of Dr. Johnſon may tell the nation of the glory of ancient times when commerce and the American colonies were unknown; but you know the revolution which the diſcovery and commerce of the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the world have introduced into the policy and government of the European nations; and you know too that the power of Britain and her rival ſtates has ſtood upon commerce alone for above a century. It is needleſs to repeat to you that every anvil and loom in Great Britain is ſtamped with America. National bankruptcy and poverty muſt certainly follow the loſs of the commerce of the colonies. It would be eaſy to point out other evils which muſt accompany ſuch a national cataſtrophe; but the ſubject is too painful to proceed any further. I have Engliſh blood in my veins, and my pulſe ſtill beats high with affection for my parent land.

For Heaven's ſake reflect upon the tendency of your preſent conduct. I call upon you as a ſoldier not to diſgrace your ſword by ſheathing it in the bowels of your countrymen. I call upon you as a citizen to diveſt yourſelf of prejudice, and to behold the dignity of the Crown and Parliament of Britain inſeparably connected with the freedom of the colonies. We ſtill love the *once* juſt and glorious nation from which we are deſcended, and we wiſh our union with them to be perpetual. The ſtill voice of juſtice is ſeldom liſtened to, in ſudden guſts of national reſentment, but we ſhall be ſatisfied if, in a few years, their enmity againſt us yields to a ſenſe of it's injuſtice.

CHARACTACUS.

* *Addreſs to the people of Ireland.*

## LONDON, *June* 3.

BY the new arrangement, ſettled at the late extraordinary Council, General Gage is to be reinforced with 7500 men, with poſitive orders to quit Boſton: A camp is to be formed near Corke, in Ireland, and another upon Blackheath; this does not look as if the Miniſtry put much truſt in Spaniſh aſſurances.

Never were debates in the Cabinet Council ſo high as at preſent; Lord North is for conciliation at all events with the colonies; Mr. Rigby inſiſts upon coercive meaſures.

By letters lately received from Boſton we learn, that there is no leſs than three German Princes upon their travels *incog.* in New England! This looks not a little ſuſpicious; certain it is, there is not a Court in Germany, that would not ſend their beſt Generals to the aſſiſtance of the Americans.

Orders are ſent to all the ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to make the utmoſt expedition in fitting out the royal navy, as it is looked upon that a war is inevitable.

A courier is ſet out for Gibraltar under the moſt preſſing inſtances, to make all poſſible expedition; inſomuch that he is promiſed 500 guineas reward, if he arrives there in ſeven days, which we ſhould ſuppoſe impoſſible; and 200 guineas if he gets there in nine days.

A fleet it is ſaid is to be expedited for Liſbon with all poſſible expedition, as it is not doubted but the war between Spain and Portugal will open very ſoon.

On Tueſday next his Majeſty will review the royal regiment of horſe guards, called the Oxford Blues, on Blackheath.

*June* 5. As ſoon as the print of Lord North was advertiſed, a certain American agent ſent and purchaſed a number of copies; and we are further told that he has got ſome occaſional lines written, which are annexed to the bottom of each, and are actually ſent off to America, but the propoſed end of this we are not able to gueſs.

A tool of the Miniſtry was laſt Sunday giving his maſter an account of what intelligence he had gleaned in his daily perambulation, relative to the Americans, in which, having often occaſion to make mention of them, was ſeveral times interrupted by his maſter, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occaſion to make mention of theſe ſcoundrels, always diſtinguiſh them by the word *rebels*, not *Americans*."

It is a determination, we hear, that if the next accounts from America are not more favourable than the laſt, preſs warrants will be iſſued immediately.

*June* 6. Yeſterday the Hon. Col. Carib Dalrymple ſet out an inſide paſſenger in the great coach for Portſmouth to embark for America; but is not appointed Governor of New York, as mentioned in ſome of the papers; with him ſet out the famous Col. Grant, who made the memorable ſpeech, in the Houſe of Commons, on American cowardice! It is ſaid, he takes out letters of recommendation from the Briſtol Patriot to his father and friends at New York.

The King of Pruſſia has a demand of 700,000l. on Great Britain, and he has lately declared that he expects immediate payment.

*June* 7. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, we are aſſured, has received no leſs than ſeven expreſſes from the Court of Madrid ſince his arrival in England.

Lord Mansfield and Sir Fletcher Norton are daily conſulted by the Miniſter in regard to the proceedings of the Americans: A motion was made at a late Council, for a public proclamation to be iſſued againſt them as rebels, but was over-ruled by the interpoſition of the two lawyers.

Monday ſailed from the Downs the Friendſhip, Trenham, and Fortitude, Willis (tranſports) with troops for Boſton.

A letter received by a merchant in the city on Saturday evening, ſays, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had been violently afflicted with an abſceſs in her bowels, but was better; yet her health remained in rather a precarious ſtate.

*Extract of a letter from our correſpondent at* BERLIN, *May* 21.

"Although it is generally believed that our Court with that of Vienna are upon the moſt friendly and intimate footing, yet there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary. The great alliance between Auſtria, France, Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, Bavaria, and Saxony, all which ſeem to aim at one intreſt, has of late greatly excited the notice of our Court; and moſt probably the valiant Frederick will interrupt them before their ſcheme can be carried into execution."

It is reported that the Americans intend taking great care of their priſoners, and that if his Britannick Majeſty ſhould cauſe any of the American captives to be tried and puniſhed with death, as ſuppoſed rebels, that they, in their turn, will then try and condemn the Engliſh priſoners, for what they ſtile treaſon againſt the liberty and conſtitution of America.

The Engliſh have not unaptly been compared to dogs in a bear-garden, while the bear is abſent they worry one another; but the moment bruin appears, at him they one and all fly. For want of foreign enemies we are now combating our own countrymen; but ſhould either of our external enemies, France or Spain, become hoſtile, our domeſtic differences would be huddled up, Engliſhmen and Americans would join, and with their united ſtrength *ſubdue* the common foe. War is not to be courted, but a war with France or Spain muſt certainly be more pleaſing to every honeſt Engliſhman, than ſheathing our ſwords in the bodies of Americans, whoſe crime is, the endeavouring to avoid thoſe internal taxes which have ſubjugated the mother country.

*June* 9. Lord Mansfield is moſt ſtudiouſly employed every hour which he can ſpare from the weightier buſineſs of the law, in framing a project for putting an end to the diſputes between Great Britain and America immediately; but granted that his Lordſhip ſhould herein be ſucceſsful, how will he be able to eſtabliſh that mutual confidence which formerly exiſted between them, and was the very fountain of our trade and power? The Americans muſt of neceſſity be ſuſpicious and diſtruſtful of the---faith, nor will they ever, at leaſt for a long time, view us but with a jealous eye.

*June* 10. Notwithſtanding the ſecreſy with which matters are conducted, it is ſaid an expreſs was ſent off on Wedneſday laſt to General Gage, containing ſome propoſals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propoſitions ſhould not be accepted (which the Miniſtry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the Cabinet, to take an army of 10,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great Britain, which will be ſent to Boſton immediately.

Hypocriſy, and a pretended zeal for religion, are admirable cloaks for a tyrannical Secretary of State. *Such* a Secretary makes no ſcruple, in the morning, to dictate the order, and ſubſcribe the mandate on which the lives of thouſands of innocent perſons may depend; and in the evening, with all the *apparent* ſincerity of a good chriſtian, can forſake every other buſineſs to attend the Veſpers at St. Dunſtan's church, and ſwallow, with avidity, the pacific precepts of our holy religion, as delivered by his devout and apoſtolic paſtor.

One of the Lords in Adminiſtration was actually at St. Dunſtan's church on Thurſday evening to offer up his prayers for the arrival of the Bukey, and *good news* from the King's friends in America.

A correſpondent informs us, that the *faithful* have given up all hopes of the American Secretary; a moſt pious and venerable Lady of that ſect having recently declared her opinion, founded upon a thorough knowledge of his real character and principles, "that he was juſt SAINT enough to play the DEVIL."

We are deſired to aſk the methodiſt Secretary of State, upon what *appearance* of principle he can ſuffer his penſioned ſcribblers to abuſe the Americans on the ſcore of piety, and ring the changes on the puritannic Spirit of the Boſtonians, by ridiculing them under the appellation of SAINTS, a term, however, which, with all his hypocritic cant, will never be beſtowed on *ſuch a man*, even by the ſectaries he follows?

A letter from Berlin ſays, it is certain that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick has entered into the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, with the rank of General of foot.

*Extract of a letter from* DANTZIC.

"The King of Pruſſia dropped an expreſſion lately which has occaſioned infinite ſpeculation here. In a public converſation he obſerved, "The Emperor is very young, and I am very old; yet "the time may not be far diſtant when he and I may divide Ger-"many between us." This expreſſion was uttered with an air ſeemingly careleſs; but thoſe who know in what manner the King of Pruſſia ſpeaks his mind, will not forget it."

A letter from the Hague mentions, that the States General have given orders for all the barrier towns to be put into a ſtate of defence, and the garriſons to be augmented.

*June* 12. The ſhedding of blood is now commenced in America. It has been long repeatedly foretold to the preſent Tory Adminiſtration, but they delight in blood. It has been remarked, that the Court never looked more gay, than on the receipt of the late news from Boſton. But while they are thus enjoying their ſanguinary ſchemes, the public will remember, that Lord Chatham's propoſition for preventing the effuſion of blood, was treated by the Miniſtry with the moſt marked and inſolent contempt. When the remonſtrance from the city lamented, at the foot of the Throne, that *the blood of his Majeſty's ſubjects* would be the conſequence of perſevering in their oppreſſive meaſures againſt our fellow ſubjects in America; the courtiers burſt out into a fit of laughter. Theſe things will be remembered, when the blood they have wickedly ſhed is viſited on their heads, and they are overwhelmed by the popular vengeance they have provoked.

The Miniſtry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the helm in the preſent ſtorm, not to *conciliate*, but to *conduct their bloody meaſures*. He rejected the propoſition with a diſdain that became him. This Tory ſanguinary Adminiſtration will leave nothing unattempted to deſtroy the lives and liberties of our perſecuted fellow ſubjects in America.

A late Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay was ſent for expreſs, to adviſe in the preſent alarming ſtate of America. It ſhews conſummate wiſdom in aſking the opinion of a man who has conſtantly deceived this country, and whoſe miſrepreſentations have ended in the blood, inſtead of the ſlavery, as he intended of his countrymen. Old as he is, he may live to ſuffer for, if not repent, of his wickedneſs.

The Premier it is ſaid, has actually received information from Boſton, that a SHIP LOAD OF AMERICAN REBELS are on their voyage to London, and that they are moſt of them men of great property.

Anecdote of the late Alderman Shakeſpeare. In a cauſe in which Mr. Shakeſpeare (who carried on the buſineſs of a rope-maker) was an evidence, Sir F.N. when Attorney General, endeavouring to brow-beat him, aſked him among other queſtions, what trade he was; to which Mr. Shakeſpeare replied, "A halter maker, *at your ſervice.*"

Saturday, May 20, a tanner who lives within twenty miles of Hutchin Back-ſtreet, near Baldock, returning late from his work, found his wife was gone to bed, but had forgot to lock the door. The huſband blundering in the dark, juſt gave time to another, who had ſupplied his place, to get under the bed. The huſband had put off his clothes, and was getting alſo into bed, when his wife complained ſhe was exceedingly ill, and ſhould be glad of ſome anniſeed water, but feared the public houſes were all ſhut up, except the Sun inn, which was at the greateſt diſtance. The honeſt man put on his clothes, and went to the Sun, where, putting his hand into his pocket for a ſhilling to pay for the water, the waiter returned it him, telling him he could not change his guinea. The man, amazed to hear mention of a guinea (as knowing he had but a few ſhillings) haſtily put his hand again into his pocket, and pulling out nine more, with a ten pound bank note, and on farther examination found he had got a new pair of breeches, and a fine watch. Comprehending the whole then in an inſtant, he obſerved, with the coolneſs of a philoſopher, that the affair was over before this, and what was done could not be undone; as his wife, therefore, had been ſo induſtrious in putting him into ſo much ready money, he would have a bottle of wine firſt, and then carry her the anniſeed water. The tanner had the breeches cried on Tueſday in the open market, but has not yet found an owner.

*June* 13. Many perſons wonder what is become of *Lord North*'s *doxey, poor Sukey*, from Boſton; but the knowing ones ſcruple not to ſay, that ſhe brought home ſuch a *miſerable American handling*, that his *Lordſhip*, though by no means remarkable for *his modeſty*, was aſhamed of *fathering it*; and therefore had ſecretly ſent *poor Sukey* back again to America.

They write from Corke, that two tranſports are now lading there with ſalt proviſions for Bermudas, on the Government's account; where we are informed magazines are ordered to be kept for the ſupply of ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, cruiſing in the Atlantic, as may have occaſion to touch at that iſland in want of ſtores, the neglect of which was ſeverely felt on ſeveral occaſions during the laſt war.

Several recruiting parties are now in different parts of the kingdom, raiſing a number of men to fill up the vacancies in the different diviſions of marines that have been draughted off and ſent to Boſton.

Letters from Dublin mention that a Privy Council is ſummoned to meet at the Caſtle, to conſider of an order to be iſſued out to ſtop the exportation of proviſions from that kingdom, excepting to England, as the vaſt quantities lately ſent out occaſion the price to be ſo high, that the poor are in the greateſt diſtreſs.

Yeſterday evening a ſoldier in the guards hung himſelf in Mr. Hecknill's yard, Fenchurch ſtreet, but luckily was cut down time enough to ſave his life. On his being aſked the reaſon for committing ſo raſh an action, he ſaid, that he belonged to one of the regiments ordered abroad, and that the thoughts of going to take the lives away of his fellow countrymen in America affected him ſo much, that he thought himſelf more juſtifiable in putting a period to his own.

## HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 14.

*Extract of a letter from* TICONDEROGA, *dated Auguſt* 4, 1775.

"TWO perſons who have lately come from St. John's (being examined under oath before the General) give accounts, that the King's troops are well fortified at St. John's; that there is at that place 470 regulars, and 110 at Chamblee, about twelve miles diſtant, about 20 at Montreal, and one company at Quebec; 40 Indians at St. John's, Col. Guy Johnſon and Col. Claus with 500 Indians juſt arrived at Montreal, and juſt going to join the Engliſh rebels againſt us. One of theſe men was at Montreal and ſaw Johnſon and the Indians. They appeared to be two ſenſible men, and gave a very direct account. There are two large and ſtrong veſſels near finiſhed at St. John's, to carry about 14 or 16 carriage guns each, and they are every day in expectation of being joined by about 4000 regulars that are come into the river, and then to come againſt us. The Canadians are determined not to fight againſt us unleſs forced by a formidable army. About three weeks ago an attempt was made to force the Canadians to take up arms, and they were about to hang ſome in every pariſh, when the Canadians aroſe in a body of near 3000 men, diſarmed the officer that was after recruits, and made him flee, being determined to defend themſelves in the beſt manner they could by a full reſiſtance, rather than be forced to arm againſt the colonies. The common people there cannot bear to have the old French laws to take place again amongſt them, as they will thereby be plunged into enormous taxes. We had a few days ago two men who went down the lake with an Indian boy from Dr. Wheelock's college, intending to land him about 30 miles this ſide of St. John's, who are taken by a ſcout of the enemy and held priſoners."

## NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 2,

BY ſeveral perſons who left Boſton, by water, laſt Friday ſe'ennight, we are aſſured that offal beef was one ſhilling ſterling a pound there, and milk one ſhilling ſterling a quart, and very rarely to be had at that price; and by a number of letters from thence, many perſons formerly good livers, had not ſeen more than one or two joints of freſh meat for 7 or 8 weeks.

Laſt Monday, as two Gentlemen from Philadelphia, with five others, were going from this town to Providence, in a two maſt boat, they were fired upon by the Roſe man of war and ſeveral barges, near Prudence; they run the boat aſhore and endeavoured to make their eſcape, but the people in the barges landed and took five of them, among whom were the Philadelphia Gentlemen, who had a number of letters from different perſons at the weſtward, which letters Capt. Wallace, of the Roſe got into his poſſion, and gave out that they contained ſome mighty ſecrets relative to the deſigns of the Congreſs: The Gentlemen and the letters, we hear, have been ſent to Boſton.

## NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 21.

ACCOUNTS from Cambridge mention, that the Captains Perceval and Sabine, of the marines, Capt. Le Moine, of the royal artillery, and a number of privates, of General Gage's army, in all about 90, were lately killed by the rifle-men, &c. from the provincial lines.

*An authentic account of the cattle, &c. taken away by the men of war from Gardiner's, Fiſher's, and Plumb iſlands.*

From Gardiner's Iſland---64 cattle, 30 hogs, 1000 ſheep, 1000 weight of cheeſe, 7 tons of hay, 3 calves, and 13 geeſe.

From Fiſher's Iſland---26 cattle, and 1000 ſheep.

From Plumb Iſland---26 cattle.

*Number of veſſels, &c.* Seven tranſports, 2 men of war, 1 ſnow of 10 guns, 2 tranſport brigs, an armed ſchooner with 17 men, and 200 regulars only. The 2 men of war were the Roſe, Capt. Jame Wallace, and the Swan, Capt Ayſcough.

They left half a guinea, and a piſtereen *(in pledge)* and promiſed to pay when Col. Gardiner came to Boſton.

Laſt Friday ſe'ennight Mr. Benjamin Munford, the conſtitutional poſtrider, with the mail from this place, was ſtopped in his way acroſs Conanicut ferry, and taken on board the Roſe man of war; ſuch letters as were directed to perſons at the provincial camp were ſent to Admiral Graves, thoſe for Newport, a few excepted, were ſent aſhore: Munford was detained on board till Sunday afternoon, when he was, upon the petition of a number of Gentlemen of the town of Newport, diſcharged.

Saturday morning laſt Capt. Watſon arrived here from Rhode Iſland, which place he left the Wedneſday before, and informs, that Mr. Philip Demarick, in Boſton, had wrote a letter to Mr. Peter Munford, of Newport, informing him, their cuſtomhouſe was then open and buſineſs going on; and that they had permiſſion to trade to Great Britain and the Weſt Indies.

A Gentleman belonging to Philadelphia arrived here laſt Friday evening from Boſton, by way of Rhode Iſland: The 25th of July, Latitude 42, he was taken by the Glaſgow man of war, 150 leagues from the land, in the ſhip Charming Sally, Captain Doman, with 2200 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, and carried into Boſton the 4th inſtant.----He informs us, that General Gage was diſmantling Caſtle William, and removing the cannon, with the garriſon, up to town; that near 400 of the wounded ſoldiers had died ſince the battle at Bunker's hill; that there was not the leaſt appearance of any embarkation among them, and that it was the general opinion among the military, that nothing further would be attempted by General Gage until he had other accounts from England; that proviſions of all ſorts were ſcarce and dear,---mutton 18d. per lb. geeſe 8s. and every other thing in proportion, notwithſtanding a ſhip had juſt arrived from Ireland with ſalt proviſions.

## PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 21.

### TO THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of theſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, entreat your Majeſty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our mother country and theſe colonies, and the energy of mild and juſt government, produced benefits ſo remarkably important, and afforded ſuch an aſſurance of their permanency and increaſe, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great Britain riſing to a power the moſt extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals obſerving, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil diſſentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undiſturbed, reſolved to prevent her receiving ſuch continual and formidable acceſſions of wealth and ſtrength, by checking the growth of thoſe ſettlements, from which they were to be derived.

In the proſecution of this attempt, events ſo unfavourable to the deſign took place, that every friend to the intereſt of Great Britain and theſe colonies entertained pleaſing and reaſonable expectations of ſeeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the Crown, and the removal of antient and warlike enemies to a greater diſtance.

At the concluſion, therefore, of the late war, the moſt glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by Britiſh arms, your loyal coloniſts, having contributed to its ſucceſs, by ſuch repeated and ſtrenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the diſtinguiſhed approbation of your Majeſty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they ſhould be permitted, with the reſt of the empire, to ſhare in the bleſſings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conqueſt.

While theſe recent and honourable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that auguſt legiſlature, the Parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the ſuſpicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations, adopted for the adminiſtration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the moſt painful fears and jealouſies; and, to their inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel quickly ſucceeded by domeſtic dangers, in their judgment, of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were theſe anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this ſyſtem to promote the welfare of their mother country, for though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and proſperity of Great Britain.

We ſhall decline the ungrateful taſk of deſcribing the irkſome variety of artifices practiſed by many of your Majeſty's Miniſters, the deluſive pretences, fruitleſs terrours, and unavailing ſeverities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a ſeries of years paſt the progreſs of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and theſe colonies, that have flowed from this fatal ſource.

Your Majeſty's Miniſters, perſevering in their meaſures, and proceeding to open hoſtilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controverſy ſo peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your ſtill faithful coloniſts, that when we conſider whom we muſt oppoſe in this conteſt, and, if it continues, what may be the conſequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our diſtreſs.

Knowing to what violent reſentments and incurable animoſities civil diſcords are apt to exaſperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourſelves required, by indiſpenſable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majeſty, to our fellow ſubjects, and to ourſelves, immediately to uſe all the means in our power, not incompatible with our ſafety, for ſtopping the further effuſion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the Britiſh empire.

Thus called upon to addreſs your Majeſty on affairs of ſuch moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earneſtly deſirous of performing this office with the utmoſt deference for your Majeſty; and we therefore pray, that your Majeſty's royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the moſt favourable conſtructions of our expreſſions on ſo uncommon an occaſion. Could we repreſent, in their full force, the ſentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful ſubjects, we are perſuaded your Majeſty would aſcribe any ſeeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehenſible intention, but to the impoſſibility of reconciling the uſual appearances of reſpect with a juſt attention to our own preſervation againſt thoſe awful and cruel enemies who abuſe your royal confidence and authority, for the purpoſe of effecting our deſtruction.

Attached to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inſpire, connected with Great Britain by the ſtrongeſt ties that can unite ſocieties, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty, that we not only moſt ardently deſire the former harmony between her and theſe colonies may be reſtored, but that a concord may be eſtabliſhed between them upon ſo firm a baſis as to perpetuate its bleſſings, uninterrupted by any future diſſentions, to ſucceeding generations in both countries, and to tranſmit your Majeſty's name to poſterity, adorned with that ſignal and laſting glory that has attended the memory of thoſe illuſtrious perſonages, whoſe virtues and abilities have extricated ſtates from dangerous convulſions, and by ſecuring happineſs to others have erected the moſt noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave farther to aſſure your Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the ſufferings of your loyal coloniſts, during the courſe of this preſent controverſy, our breaſts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to requeſt ſuch a reconciliation as might in any manner be inconſiſtent with her dignity or her welfare. Theſe, related as we are to her, honour and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to ſupport and advance; and the apprehenſions that now oppreſs our hearts with unſpeakable grief, being once removed, your Majeſty will find your faithful ſubjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes to aſſert and maintain the rights and intereſts of your Majeſty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beſeech your Majeſty that your royal authority and influence may be graciouſly interpoſed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem before mentioned, and to ſettle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility ſubmitting to your Majeſty's wiſe conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating thoſe important purpoſes, that your Majeſty be pleaſed to direct ſome mode by which the united applications of your faithful coloniſts to the throne, in preſence of their Common Councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconcilation; and that in the mean time meaſures may be taken for preventing the farther deſtruction of the lives of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and that ſuch ſtatutes, as more immediately diſtreſs any of your Majeſty's colonies, may be repealed.

For by ſuch arrangements as your Majeſty's wiſdom can form for collecting the united ſenſe of your American people, we are convinced your Majeſty would receive ſuch ſatisfactory proofs of the diſpoſition of the coloniſts towards their Sovereign and their parent ſtate, that the wiſhed for opportunity would ſoon be reſtored to them of evincing the ſincerity of their profeſſions by every teſtimony of devotion becoming the moſt dutiful ſubjects and the moſt affectionate coloniſts.

That your Majeſty may enjoy a long and proſperous reign, and that your deſcendents may govern your dominions with honour to themſelves, and happineſs to their ſubjects, is our ſincere and fervent prayer.

## NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 30.

[The following letters have lately paſſed between the Worſhipful Mayor and the Captain of the Mercury man of war.]

*His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Norfolk, Auguſt* 12, 1775.

SIR,

I AM juſt informed, by his Excellency Lord Dunmore, that Mr. Andrew Sprowle has received a ſummons to attend a committee in Norfolk, on Thurſday next. The accuſations alleged againſt him are of a moſt extraordinary nature. In the ſummons he is charged with having harboured his Majeſty's troops in the ſtores at Goſport. I am not ſurpriſed that a ſummons grounded upon ſuch accuſations ſhould be alarming to Mr. Sprowle; particularly after the cruel and oppreſſive treatment Mr. Schaw lately received from a mob in Norfolk. As I do moſt earneſtly wiſh, and ſhall, upon all occaſions, endeavour to promote the public peace of this province, I think it neceſſary to explain to you, as chief magiſtrate of the town of Norfolk, the conduct I mean to purſue, in hope of preſerving that peace and obedience to the laws, ſo ardently to be wiſhed for by all loyal ſubjects and good citizens. I am ſent hither to be the guardian of a Britiſh colony; to protect his Majeſty's Governor, and all the loyal ſubjects in the province of Virginia. This is my duty, and ſhould wiſh it to be known that my duty and inclination go hand in hand. The ſame principles which have induced me not to harbour the ſlaves of any individual in this province will operate with me to protect the property of all loyal ſubjects. As I have before obſerved, that I ſhall endeavour to promote the public peace of this province, it is hardly neceſſary to mention that I ſhall not remain an idle ſpectator, ſhould any violence be offered to the perſons or property of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects. I have reaſon to apprehend that many Gentlemen in this province, from their connexions with Government, or their readineſs to ſupply his Majeſty's ſhips or ſervants with proviſions, ſtores, &c. are held up as objects inimical to the liberties of America, and unjuſtly cenſured for their loyal conduct. Men under theſe circumſtances are more particularly entitled to my protection. I have not the leaſt doubt, from your deſire and readineſs upon a former occaſion to preſerve harmony in the town of Norfolk, but you will heartily concur with me in my endeavours to ſuppreſs all party jealouſies and animoſities, ſo highly injurious to the welfare of a country. More effectually to perform my part, I ſhall, the firſt opportunity, place his Majeſty's ſhip under my command abreaſt of the town; and I muſt aſſure you, that, notwithſtanding I ſhall feel the utmoſt pain and reluctance in being compelled to uſe violent meaſures to preſerve the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects, yet I moſt aſſuredly ſhall, if it becomes neceſſary, uſe the moſt coercive meaſures in my power to ſuppreſs all unlawful combinations and perſecutions within the province of Virginia. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Paul Loyal, Eſq; Mayor of the town of Norfolk, Virginia. } JOHN MACARTNEY.

SIR,

I JUST now received your's of yeſterday's date, by Mr. Swan. The ſummons you mention, I believe did not go from a committee of this borough. I will make the neceſſary inquiry, and will anſwer your letter to-morrow. In the interim,

To John Macartney, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury. } I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant, PAUL LOYALL.

SIR, Norfolk, *Auguſt* 14, 1775.

SINCE writing you yeſterday, I find upon inquiry, that the ſummons referred to in your letter, was ſent from a number of Gentlemen who are freeholders, and compoſe the committee of the county of Norfolk, and are therefore entirely without the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of this corporation. I can only promiſe, that as the place of meeting for the purpoſe of conſidering Mr. Sprowle's conduct is ſaid to be within the limits of this borough, I will take proper care that he ſhall not be moleſted or injured in his perſon by any riot or mob, if he ſhall think fit to attend on the committee. With reſpect to the treatment that Mr. Schaw received, I was a ſtranger to it till the diſturbance was over; but can aſſure you, that as ſoon as he put himſelf under the protection of a magiſtrate, he was ſecured from danger. The conduct which you are pleaſed to explain to me, as chief magiſtrate of this borough, as your intention to purſue in preſerving peace and obedience to the laws, in the ſtation aſſigned you by his Majeſty, muſt be commended by every good man: By that care in your department, particularly in diſcouraging the elopement of ſlaves, which of late it is notorious has frequently happened, from the countenance ſhewn them by ſome enemies to this colony as well as to the Britiſh conſtitution, much miſchief and confuſion may be prevented. Your ſuggeſtion, that Gentlemen are in danger by ſupplying his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. in this colony with proviſions, I cannot account for. I am very ſure the contractors for the navy in this town are under no apprehenſion of danger, as they have been aſſured to the contrary in the moſt explicit manner, I hope ſuſpicions of this nature, prejudicial to the loyalty of a number of inhabitants, who are as much attached to the juſt prerogative of their Sovereign as any ſubjects in the empire, may not be haſtily taken up and adopted without full and ſatisfactory

proof. I am obliged by your favourable opinion of my readineſs to concur in the ſuppreſſion of all animoſities: It has hitherto been, and I truſt ever will be, the tenor of my conduct. I have always found the authority of the magiſtracy ſufficiently competent for the maintenance of government and good order; and while I thank you for your cheerful offers of aſſiſtance for that laudable purpoſe, yet I preſume your intention is only to act within the line of your department. I confeſs I feel myſelf ſomewhat aſtoniſhed at the laſt paragraph of your letter, which ſeems to me to imply a threatening that would eventually prove deſtructive to the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects. A perſonal inſult offered to an individual, by the ill-guided zeal of a number of thoughtleſs youth, can never juſtify a hint of this nature. At any rate it is to be preſumed, that Gentlemen in military departments will not intermeddle in that capacity, unleſs particularly required by the civil authority; as I am determined, whenever I find any unlawful combinations or perſecutions to prevail within the ſphere of my juriſdiction, to take every legal method to ſuppreſs them. I have nothing further to add, but the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants of this borough, to live in the moſt perfect harmony with the Gentlemen of the navy, and hope that no little incident may interrupt it.

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To John Macartney, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury. } PAUL LOYALL.

*His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Norfolk, Auguſt* 25, 1775.

SIR,

I WAS favoured with your letter of yeſterday's date, and it gives me much real ſatisfaction to find, that the inhabitants of Norfolk are ſo earneſtly deſirous of living in harmony with his Majeſty's ſervants. You are pleaſed to aſſure me that no violence or inſult ſhall be offered to the perſon of Mr. Sprowle, and upon the faith of your letter I have requeſted of him to attend the committee to-morrow. For ſome days paſt I have been much indiſpoſed, but if I find myſelf well enough to-morrow, I mean to accompany Mr. Sprowle to the committee, and will call upon you about 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. I muſt beg that you will go along with us. You, I am ſure, will agree with me that the ſummons ſent Mr. Sprowle (a copy of which I have incloſed you) muſt be truly alarming to all good citizens. When any ſet of Gentlemen aſſume to themſelves the power of arraigning an individual for furniſhing barracks for his Majeſty's troops, and pretend to cenſure a conduct, which I muſt think highly laudable, it gives me but too much reaſon to apprehend, that the authority of the civil magiſtracy is not competent for the ſupport of government and good order. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Paul Loyall, Eſq; Mayor of the town of Norfolk, Virginia. } JOHN MACARTNEY.

SIR, Norfolk, *Auguſt* 26, 1775.

WHEN I had the pleaſure of ſeeing you laſt, you mentioned having ſome letters that had paſſed between you and me publiſhed, which I gave you to underſtand might be done, ſince which, as thoſe letters concerned the public, I have thought proper to lay them before the Common Hall of this borough. The Hall has made ſome reſolves on them, a copy of which I am directed to incloſe you. My reaſon for not publiſhing the letters in this week's paper is, that as they are of a threatening nature, they might perhaps give the people of this colony great uneaſineſs; to prevent which, I think there cannot be too much precaution uſed, as I am willing to believe your intentions are only to act within your own ſphere, and not to intermeddle with the internal policy of this corporation. If you ſtill think proper to have the letters publiſhed, and will incloſe them to me, I ſhall take particular care to have them put into the next gazette. My family joins in beſt compliments, hoping you have recovered your health. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To John Macartney, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury. } PAUL LOYALL.

[Reſolves of the Common Hall, above referred to.]

NORFOLK borough, ſc.

*At a Common Hall, ſummoned and held, Auguſt* 21, 1775.

SUNDRY letters from John Macartney, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, to Paul Loyall, Eſq; Mayor, were laid before the Hall, and the Hall taking the ſame into their ſerious conſideration, and being greatly ſurpriſed at the contents thereof, it was thereupon

*Reſolved*, that the letters from Capt. Macartney to the worſhipful the Mayor, were evidently intended to alarm and intimidate the inhabitants of this borough, were diſreſpectful to the chief magiſtrate of this corporation, are an officious intermeddling in the civil government of the town, and contain an implied threatening which the Hall conceive, to be unjuſtifiable, premature, and indecent. Unjuſtifiable, inaſmuch as no reaſon can be deduced from fact, or any authority be derived from law, to empower Capt. Macartney, unſolicited by the magiſtracy, to interfere in matters within their juriſdiction alone, and much leſs to hold up to them the idea of violence and compulſion, in a tranſaction ſo entirely without the line of his department. Premature, as his conduct in this inſtance, originates from ill grounded ſuppoſitions and miſtaken apprehenſions, and without any ſanction from facts to ſupport them. Indecent, becauſe it impicitly charges the magiſtracy with a wilful remiſſneſs in the exerciſe of the powers legally veſted in them; becauſe the menace is as particularly pointed againſt them, as if they were the abettors of riot and perſecution; becauſe it operates towards the deſtruction of the perſons and properties of a number of his Majeſty's ſubjects, chiefly on account of ſome accidental inſults, alledged to have been offered by a few incautious youth, to an individual; becauſe ſo little regard is ſhewn to the underſtandings and feelings of people, as, at the ſame moment in which this haughty declaration, ſo big with ruin, is denounced, it is pretended that the execution of it, is to preſerve the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects; as if the utter deſtruction of their lives and eſtates, could ever be deemed a preſervation of their perſons and properties.

*Reſolved*, that the military power, agreeable to the Britiſh conſtitution, is and ought to be under the controul of the civil; and notwithſtanding the utterly defenceleſs ſtate of the town, the body corporate of this borough will never tamely ſubmit to the invaſion of their privileges, by the dangerous and untimely interpoſition of military force.

*Reſolved*, that this corporation will continue ſtedfaſtly to adhere to thoſe ſubſtantial principles of good government, which ought to actuate the minds of all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and that they embrace this opportunity to make this public and ſolemn declaration, that notwithſtanding their expoſed and defenceleſs ſituation which cannot be remedied, unbiaſſed with fear, unappalled at the threats of unlawful power, they will never deſert the righteous cauſe of their country, plunged as it is into dreadful and unexpected calamities.

*Ordered*, that a copy of this reſolution be, by the Mayor, tranſmitted to John Macartney, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury. JOHN BOUSH, T. C.

*His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury at Norfolk, Auguſt* 28, 1775.

SIR,

I AM much obliged for your polite favour, which incloſed ſome ſtrictures by the corporation of Norfolk, upon my firſt letter to you. I muſt beg you will be pleaſed to publiſh the letters which have paſſed between us in the Virginia news-paper, that a candid public may judge of the motives which actuate my conduct.

When I firſt wrote to you, it was not my intention to draw on a political diſcuſſion with the inhabitants of Norfolk, or to aſcertain in particular caſes the limits of the civil or military juriſdictions. I was deſirous that his Majeſty's ſubjects ſhould know I ardently wiſhed the peace of this province, to promote which, I ſhall ſtrictly adhere to the tenor of my firſt letter. I beg my reſpectful compliments to all your family, and have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Paul Loyall, Eſq; Mayor of the town of Norfolk, Virginia. } JOHN MACARTNEY.

We are aſſured from good authority, that General Howe is appointed from home to the command of the troops at Boſton; ſuppoſed to be at the requeſt of General Gage.

General Waſhington's army is ſaid to conſiſt of 22,000 men, and his lines to extend 14 miles.

A correſpondent writes, that a certain ſloop of war, not 100 miles diſtant, was lately kept in conſtant alarm a whole night, with her matches burning, tompkins out, guns loaded with grape ſhot, and all hands at their quarters, till day light diſcovered the formidable enemy which had cauſed ſuch terrible apprehenſions, to be only one of the neighbours with his Negroes catching mullets! A certain Governor, it is ſaid, was in all haſte ſent for, to aſſiſt with his ſage advice at the council of war that was held on this mighty occaſion.

CONNOLY, who ſome weeks ago, as was mentioned in this paper, came down to L——d D——e, ſailed for Boſton laſt Sunday, in one of the tenders that have gone expreſs from hence.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 2.

THE Hon. Peyton Randolph, George Wythe, and Thomas Nelſon, Eſquires, Delegates for this colony, ſet out from hence this week for Philadelphia, to take their ſeats in Congreſs.

Major Rogers arrived at Norfolk a few days ago; he came paſſenger in a ſnow from London, belonging to Baltimore, with 58 paſſengers on board, in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions. The Major was put on ſhore in Accomack to get ſome neceſſaries, but the wind proving unfavourable, the boat could not return to the veſſel. It is imagined the ſnow will put into Philadelphia, as the wind was fair, and blew hard.

A Gentleman from Philadelphia informs us, that a veſſel was arrived there from Great Britain, with clothing for two regiments of ſoldiers, and that three officers came in the veſſel, who were made priſoners, and ſent to General Waſhington. The clothes were ſhipped for the troops at Boſton.

The ſnow Unicorn, Hutchinſon, belonging to Mr. Martin of Whitehaven, which brought in the rigging for the new ſhip Eilbeck, is one of the veſſels taken up for Government ſervice, and not Mr. Barraud's brig, ſhe being bound for Glaſgow, with a load of wheat.

Capt. Morgan's company of rifle-men, from this colony, arrived at the provincial camp at Cambridge in three weeks.—General Gage has diſmantled Caſtle William, near Boſton, and undermined the walls, with intention to blow them up; ſeveral of the regular officers are ſailed for England; the army are in great want of fuel, and ſtrict orders are given that no mechanic of any kind whatever ſhall leave Boſton.

*From the* Maryland Journal *and* Baltimore Advertiſer, *publiſhed by* Mary C. Goddard, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

By a veſſel juſt arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland, in a ſhort paſſage, we have advices of the arrival of John Watts and Roger Morris Eſquires (two of his Majeſty's Council for the province of New York) at London, and that they had been examined, touching American affairs, by the Miniſtry and the Lords of the Privy Council, who were ſo greatly alarmed by their repreſentations, that the orders which had been deſpatched to Ireland for ſix regiments more to embark for America, were countermanded. His Majeſty was alſo adviſed to call the Parliament together immediately, which he did accordingly, and it is ſaid, it was either ſitting or convening when the laſt accounts came away. The Miniſtry are, it appears, in the *horrors*, and the whole nation are under the moſt direful apprehenſions of ſeeing "*the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall.*" Such hath been the folly and madneſs of Britiſh Councils, that the *great empire*, which was wont to conquer others, hath made a ſhameful conqueſt of itſelf."

*Extract of a letter from Gen.* Waſhington, *dated Camp at Cambridge, Auguſt* 10, 1775, *directed to the provincial Congreſs of New York.*

"We have had no occurrence in the camp for ſeveral days worthy of notice: But by ſome advices from Boſton, and ſeveral concurring circumſtances, we have great reaſon to ſuſpect a part, or the whole, of the miniſterial troops are about to remove; New York is the place generally talked of as their deſtination. I give you this intelligence as it comes to me, but do not vouch for its authority."

*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 21. A ſchooner with arms and amunition was lately ſeized by the Nautilus man of war, near Newcaſtle on Delaware.

*To the Hon. the* PRESIDENT, *and the reſt of the* DELEGATES *of the people of* VIRGINIA, *now ſitting in Convention, the petition of ſundry merchants, and others, natives of* GREAT BRITAIN, *and reſident in this colony.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners being chiefly agents, factors, and perſons who, from their youth, have been bred up to, and employed in the buſineſs of commerce, have at no time interfered with the civil inſtitutions of the country, but have always acted in conformity to the laws, under which they have enjoyed the beſt ſecurity for their perſons and property. With this experience of the protection derived from ſalutary laws, as well as from the happy intercourſe they have enjoyed with the inhabitants, many of your petitioners have formed connections of the moſt endearing nature, and have inveſted conſiderable proportions of their property in real eſtates, with a view of continuing their reſidence among a people with whom they have hitherto lived in ſuch harmony. Your petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that their fears are much awakened from the ill-grounded prejudices which they are informed actuate the minds of ſome of the people of this colony againſt your petitioners, as a body who are not natives of the land; a circumſtance which, being accidental, cannot be imputed to them as a fault; and therefore, on that account, they hope to ſtand in the ſame light with other ſubjects who conform to the laws. They are ſenſible the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between the parent ſtate and her colonies have given riſe to diſtinctions to their prejudice, among the natives of the country, and excited jealouſies of them which otherwiſe had never exiſted. Diſcriminated from the reſt of the ſociety, and placed in a ſuſpicious point of view, they preſume to lay before this Hon. Houſe the hardſhips of their ſituation, and, in the ſincerity of their hearts, to declare that they hold this people in the higheſt eſtimation as friends and fellow ſubjects, and that in war or peace they will cheerfully contribute with them to the exigencies of this their common ſtate; that, in all internal commotions or inſurrections, they pledge their faith, at the riſk of their lives and fortunes, jointly with their fellow ſubjects of this colony, to defend the country; and that, in caſe of an attack from the troops of Great Britain, they will not aid in any manner, or communicate intelligence to them by letter or otherwiſe. Permit your petitioners to aſſure this Hon. Houſe that they wiſh not an exemption from the hardſhips and burthens to which the people of this country are expoſed from the civil conteſt ſubſiſting with the parent ſtate, but are willing and ready to participate in all inſtances except taking up arms againſt thoſe people among whom they were born, and with whom perhaps they are connected by the neareſt ties of conſanguinity. To this circumſtance they entreat your impartial and favourable attention, and that you would be pleaſed to mark out a line of conduct by which your petitioners, in this dangerous criſis, may move as uſeful members to the community, without being held to the neceſſity of ſhedding the blood of their countrymen; an act at which nature recoils, and which every feeling of humanity forbids. This allowed your petitioners, they again repeat their readineſs to ſtand up with the foremoſt in defence of the country againſt internal inſurrections, and in it's ſupport by the moſt liberal and cheerful contributions. That the Supreme Director of the univerſe may inſpire you with wiſdom to put a period to this unnatural conteſt, and reſtore this once happy land to peace, ſafety, and union with it's parent ſtate, is the ardent wiſh of your dutiful and reſpectful petitioners.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1775.

The foregoing petition was preſented to the Convention, and the following reſolution thereupon unanimouſly agreed to.

*Reſolved*, that the ſaid petition is reaſonable, and it is recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, and others the good people of this colony, to treat all ſuch natives of Great Britain reſident here as do not ſhew themſelves enemies to the common cauſe of America with lenity and friendſhip; to protect all perſons whatſoever in the juſt enjoyment of their civil rights and liberty; to diſcountenance all national reflections; to preſerve, to the utmoſt of their power, internal peace and good order; and to promote union, harmony, and mutual good will, among all ranks of people.

*Reſolved, alſo*, that the ſaid petition, together with this reſolve, forthwith be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette.

(A copy) RO. C. NICHOLAS, Preſident, *pro tempore.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, Clk. of the Convention.

IN CONVENTION, FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

*Reſolved*, that it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, to appoint proper perſons of their body, within ſuch diſtrict as to them ſhall ſeem convenient, to take a liſt of the number of perſons therein, of all ages and ſexes, diſtinguiſhing whether they be male or female, white or black, and of the males whether they be above or under ſixteen years of age; from which liſt the committee ſhall cauſe a general county or corporation liſt to be made and returned to the Preſident of the Convention, without delay, who is deſired from them to cauſe a general colony liſt to be formed, and to certify the ſame to the Continental Congreſs

(A copy) RO. C. NICHOLAS, Preſident, *pro tempore.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, Clk. of the Convention.

*At a meeting of the* COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY, *in the town of Richmond, the 26th day of Auguſt*, 1775.

*Ordered*, THAT the Chairmen of the ſeveral committees in this colony do deliver the public arms, to be by them collected, purſuant to an ordinance of Convention, to the Captains who ſhall be appointed to command the companies of regular troops to be raiſed from their reſpective diſtricts, taking their receipts for the ſame; and that the ſaid Captains take proper meaſures for their ſafe conveyance to the place of general rendezvous.

*And it is further ordered*, that the ſaid Chairmen do reſpectively correſpond with the Preſident of this committee, informing him of their progreſs in the minute ſervice, and when they ſhall have completed each the number of regulars required from their reſpective diſtricts.

(A copy) JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

THE COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at a meeting appointed at Hanover town on the 18th of next month, intend to proceed to the choice of all officers within their appointment, particularly a commiſſary of proviſions, or contractors for each of the regiments to be raiſed purſuant to an ordinance of Convention, previous to which all perſons inclined to contract, or to be appointed Commiſſary, are deſired to ſend their propoſals, in writing, to EDMUND PENDLETON, Eſq; Preſident of the committee, incloſed and ſealed. At the ſame time, the committee will be ready to deliver the commiſſions, and adminiſter the oaths, to the field-officers of the regulars choſen by the Convention; and all Captains and ſubalterns, who may be choſen by the diſtrict committees, are alſo to attend to receive warrants for the money neceſſary in recruiting, and their intentions.

By order of the committee,
JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

AUGUST 26, 1775.

MANCHESTER, *Auguſt* 21, 1775.

I ſhall leave this Colony immediately, and intend returning in a few Months.

(1) DANIEL MONTGOMERIE.

MANCHESTER, *Auguſt* 30, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony for a few Months. (‖) JOHN TURNER.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 23, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what Debts are due to me on my Account, as well as what are due to us on our joint Account. He will alſo pay what Debts we owe.

(‖) THOMAS REID.

## TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my Paſture, on *Thurſday* the 17th of *Auguſt* laſt, a likely young BLACK MARE, 5 Years old, branded on the near Buttock O, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has three white Feet, a Blaze in her Face, which inclines a little to the right, and a Switch Tail and hanging Mane; ſhe paces remarkably well and eaſy, and is very tractable at the Plough. Whoever delivers her to me in *King* and *Queen*, near *Todd's Bridge*, ſhall have the above Reward.

‖ ANNE PIERCE.

STOLEN from *New Kent* Courthouſe, in the Night of the 27th Inſtant, a likely dun coloured bay MARE, 4 or 5 Years old laſt Spring, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. She ſwings her Tail from Side to Side more than common when ſhe trots, has lately been tarred on the Breaſt and Forehead for the Diſtemper, and branded, very intelligibly, on the near Buttock B. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mare to me, at *New Kent* Courthouſe, ſhall have a Reward of 10s. if taken up within 20 Miles of this Place, and in Proportion for a greater or ſmaller Diſtance.

WARREN ASHLEY.

For SALE, by the Subſcriber,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms, for ready Money,
A choice Parcel of
*Weſt India* RUM and *Muſcovado* SUGAR.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 1, 1775. (2) EMANUEL WALKER.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

## POETS CORNER.

### *Written after a* DEBAUCH.

AGAIN the ſanguinary tide is cool,
And rolls in gentle motion through my veins;
Again my thought it's free excurſion takes,
And once more abdicated reaſon reigns.
Can the ſhort joys reſulting from the board
Which rude intemperance delights to ſpread,
Can theſe conpenſate for the ills to come,
The ſick, weak ſtomach, and the aching head?
What was the mirth of the preceding night?
Perhaps, amidſt the fulneſs of my joys,
I gloried, ſhameleſs, in the jeſt obſcene,
Or to the wanton ſonnet rais'd my voice.
Perhaps I forg'd the libel on my friend,
An abſent friend——O miſery to ſay!
Yet what a contraſt will not Bacchus form,
Or what is man when reaſon is away!
Oh, temperance! thou ſun to beauty's bud,
Parent of health, and foe to dark diſeaſe,
Thou cheapeſt phyſic to the ſickly frame,
For all may buy thy manna when they pleaſe;
Come, ſpotleſs maid, and teach me how to think,
The brain will teem by thy prolific ray;
By thee ſupported memory grows ſtrong,
Nor fears the horrours of a ſlow decay.
Let us with pity view the human bark,
(Securely moor'd upon contentment's ſhore)
Toſs'd by the waves of a luxurious ſea,
Till down ſhe ſinks, alas! to riſe no more.

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I PROPOSE declining the Buſineſs I have ſome Time paſt conducted for Meſſ. *John M'Douall* and Co. of *Glaſgow*.
SIMON FRASER.

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MR. *Simon Fraſer* being about to decline the Buſineſs carried on by him at this Place, for Account of Meſſ. *John M'Douall* and Co. of *Glaſgow*, all Perſons indebted to thoſe Gentlemen, for Dealings with Mr. *Fraſer*, and have it not in their Power to pay, are reqneſted to come and ſettle their Accounts, by granting Bonds for their reſpective Balances, as ſoon as convenient for them; and thoſe to whom the ſtore is indebted will have their Accounts adjuſted and diſcharged as ſoon as poſſible.——The Buſineſs (after the 1ſt of *October*) will be carried on under my Management.

URBANNA, *Auguſt* 20, 1775.
BENNETT BROWNE.

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### *To be* SOLD,

AT *Kinſale*, in *Weſtmoreland* County, on *Monday* the 25th of *September*, the perſonal Eſtate of the late Dr. *William Flood*, conſiſting of a Variety of PLANTATION UTENSILS, HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, about 700 Buſhels of very fine clean SALT, and many other uſeful Articles.——One Hundred Acres of LAND, more or leſs, will be ſold at the ſame Time, which is extremely well timbered, of a good Quality, and immediately contiguous to a Branch of *Potowmack*, abounding with Fiſh and Oyſters. The Purchaſers will have ſix Months Credit, on giving Bond and approved ſecurity. If the Bonds are not punctually diſcharged when they become due, Intereſt will be charged from their Dates by the
2 EXECUTORS.

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PRINCE EDWARD, *Auguſt* 20, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, for ſome Time.
JOHN GRAHAM.

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LOUISA, *Auguſt* 26, 1775.

BY late Advice from Meſſ. *Andrew Anderſon* and Company, I am informed, that, in *Auguſt* 1773, they ſhipped for me, on Board of the *Bogle*, Capt. *Robert Muir*, a Bale marked G P, No. 5, conſiſting of PLAID and PLAID HOSE. I ſhall be much obliged to any Perſon who will give me Intelligence of the ſame.
2 GEORGE POTTIE.

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### TO BE SOLD,

*Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* JAMES BALFOUR, *deceaſed, on* TUESDAY *the* 12*th of* SEPTEMBER, *on the Premiſes*,

NINE Hundred and forty ACRES of LAND lying in *Brunſwick* County, near *Fontain*'s Creek, being the Land he purchaſed of *Gray Briggs*. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt of *January* 1777 for one Half the Purchaſe Money, and till *January* 1778 for the other Half, on giving Bond (with approved Security) to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged.------- All Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known as ſoon as poſſible.
THOMAS EATON, AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } Executors.

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PRINCESS ANNE, *July* 27, 1775.

RUN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, in *Princeſs Anne*, a likely young Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about 18 Years of Age, ſhort and thick, has ſmall eyes, often ſmiles when ſpoke to, and one of his Feet is flatter than the other; had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrug Shirt, an old blue coat, and a Pair of black knit Breeches, with Trouſers over them. He carried with him two young Negro Boys, viz. JACK and PETER: *Jack* is about 15 Years old, well ſet, very artful, has a ſurly Look, flat Noſe, and thick Lips; had on, when he went away, a new dark *Ruſſia* Drab Coat and Breeches with white Metal Buttons, two Shirts, and two white Jackets, though probably may keep on his old blue Jacket and Trouſers, which he wore in common. *Peter*, the Property of my Son, is about 16 Years old, taller than *Daniel*, much blacker than the other two, well made, and ſlow of Speech; had on, when he went away, a black Cloth Jacket, white Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt. I imagine they are lurking about *Norfolk*, or gone to *Hampton*, where *Peter* is well acquainted. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from carrying them out of the Colony; and whoever ſecures the ſaid NEGROES, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for each, by
EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

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### SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Richmond* Town, about the 18th of *July* laſt, a SORREL GELDING, 4 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a large Star in his Forehead, a ſmall Lump on his Back, and a remarkable Cut in his near fore Hoof that will never grow out, paces ſlow, trots and canters; his Brand (if any) forgot. Forty Shillings will be paid on Delivery of the Horſe at *Richmond*, and four Pounds, if ſtolen, on Conviction of the Thief.
JOHN SKELTON.

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STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, near *Monk's Neck* Bridge, *Dinwiddie* County, in *May* laſt, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 4 Years old laſt Spring, branded on the near Shoulder R, with a Bob Tail and hanging Mane, a Star in his Forehead, one of his hind Feet white, is a natural Pacer, and had on a Bell faſtened on with a Stirrup Leather. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, or to Mr. *Alexander Biſſett* in *Peterſburg*, ſhall have 20s. Reward.
2 THOMAS REID.

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HANOVER Town, *Auguſt* 21, 1775.

STOLEN from this Place, the 8th of *June* laſt, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE about 14½ Hands high, 7 Years old, long bodied, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and canters, and is a remarkable pleaſant riding Horſe. Whoever will bring him to me ſhall have 5l. Reward, and 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.
6 THOMAS EVANS.

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TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a BAY HORSE with black Legs, a Star in his Forehead, is creſt-fallen, appears to be old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.——ALSO a BRIGHT BAY MARE, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, with a drooped Rump, a thorough Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock with a Heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.
THOMAS EPES.

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TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a black and white HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, has now a Calf, which was calved ſince ſhe came to my Plantation. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s.——ALSO a pied HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Swallowfork in the left Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 17s. 6d.
THOMAS FOX.

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TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a DARK BAY MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with a Woman's Stirrup, ſhod before, has ſome Saddle Spots, half roached Mane and Sprig Tail, a Slit in her Tongue, and a few white Hairs on her Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.
JACOB EARLY.

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TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 6 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with two Marks reſembling Part of a W or M, has ſome white Hairs in his Mane, he paces ſlow, and his near fore Foot turns out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 17l. 10s.
WILLIAM ELLIS.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 19, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that ſhe intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL on *Friday* next, for young Ladies; ſhe therefore hopes the Gentlemen and Ladies will be kind enough in ſending their Daughters. She flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give entire Satisfaction, as no Care or Pains on her part will be wanting. Her Days for teaching are *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, every Week; the Price 20s. Entrance, and 4l. a Year. The School will be kept at Mr. *Blovet Paſteur*'s.
SARAH HALLAM.

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HANOVER Town, *Auguſt* 10, 1775

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a few Months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderſon*, Junior, my Attorney during my Abſence. All Perſons with whom I am concerned, either as Debtor or Creditor, will very much oblige me by ſettling their Accounts with me as ſoon as poſſible.
THOMAS SIMPSON.

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INDIAN *Creek*, Lancaſter *County*, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the Subſcribers Landing, on *Wedneſday* the 26th of laſt Month, a PETTIAUGER, built of Pine, between 30 and 32 Feet in Length, and 3 or 4 Feet in Breadth, with 8 Seats of the ſame Sort of Wood, two of which are new. The lower Part of her Gunwale is made of Oak, and the Top of Pine; a Moulding, or Bend, on both Sides, made of Pine. She has been lately coated with Turpentine, both Inſide and out; her Gunwale and Bends are painted black, and between the two ſhe is painted white, with a black Vine round her Quarters; two Hearts (either white or black) painted on her Stern-Piece, which are ſcarcely perceivable. Her Thowl-Blocks are made of Oak, have been much worn, and are now faced with the ſame Sort of Wood, which is almoſt worn through. She is well timbered, and has three Iron Clamps in her Head, one in her Stern, and two in her Bottom, which were dovetailed in, over a Crack on the Inſide of her. Her Stem is faced with Iron, and has an Iron Thimble nailed on it, to fix a Painter to. She rows with four Oars, two of which are carried away with her; alſo a new Rudder, with Iron Pintles on it. Her Stern-Piece is Oak. I have ſome Reaſon to believe ſhe was carried away by a Negro Man belonging to Mr. *William Nutt* of *Northumberland* County, as he was ſeen on my Plantation the Day I loſt her, and is now run away. It is more than probable he will attempt to get to *Norfolk*, where (from a Report that has lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever ſecures the Pettiauger, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief, —if a white Man
THOMAS PINCKARD.

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THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

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KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Eſq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Alſo a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe and Mare to me, at the aforeſaid Plantation, or will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get them, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horſes.

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RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.
tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

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ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

### EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſzled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—— THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Ball-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by
JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

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### TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.
(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

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### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

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### *For* SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

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*Juſt Publiſhed——Price one Shilling,*

## The MANUAL EXERCISE

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

WITH

EXPLANATIONS of the Method generally practiſed at Reviews and Field-Days.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The RULES and ARTICLES ordered by the General Congreſs, to be attended to, and obſerved for the better Government of the *American* Army.

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*Alſo, juſt publiſhed,——Price one Shilling,*

THE

## Sentiments of a Foreigner,

On the Diſputes of GREAT BRITAIN with AMERICA.—Tranſlated from the *French*.

*Likewiſe——Price fifteen Pence,*

## *A* SERMON

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN Affairs, preached on the 23d of *June* laſt, at the Requeſt of the Officers of the THIRD BATTALION of the City of *Philadelphia*, by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College of that City.

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*** DIXON *and* HUNTER *will give the beſt Price for any Quantity of clean Linen Rags.*